The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,305.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

	In Advance.		
Per Annum		Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly		Half-yearly	31
Quarterly		Quarterly	16
Monthly		Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

	In Advance.		
Per Annum		Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly		Half-yearly	35
Quarterly		Quarterly	18
Monthly		Monthly	7

These rates include Postage [illegible].

[illegible] 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines [illegible]

[illegible]	Rs. 5 0
[illegible]	,, 3 8
[illegible]	,, 1 8
[illegible]	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First [illegible] 3 As. per Line.

[illegible] ,, ,,

[illegible] ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special [illegible] may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of twenty-five lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Offices to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding 8 to lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisements will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Subscribers' Copies: Back—Rupees 2.

All Communications, Money Cheques, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. KHUNDALLA 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	Sept.	Leaves Colombo	Sept.
,, Ratnaghery (Kalbadevi Bay)	24	,, Galle	3
,, Carwar	25	,, Madras	8
,, Mangalore	26	,, Coconada	10
,, Cannanore	27	,, Vizagapore	11
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Calicut	28	,, Calingapatam	12
,, Beypore	29	,, Gopalpore	13
,, Cochin	29	,, False Point	13
,, Alleppey	29	Arrives CALCUTTA	15
,, Tuticorin	Oct. 1		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	Oct. 1875.	Leaves BUSREH	Oct. 1875.
,, Carwar	1	,, Muscat	13
,, Bundar Abbas	3	,, Bushire	15
,, Linga	5	,, Linga	20
,, Bushire	7	,, Bundar Abbas	22
,, Busreh	9	,, Muscat	23
,, Fao	9	,, Gwader	29
,, Kurrachee	10	,, Bombay	Nov. 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th September 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and C. Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and on the 24th, of each month. BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6		
Port Said	50	34	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	52	35	14-10		

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

Q. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 83.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER TEA CADDY POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for playing Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August 1875. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	Sept.	Oct.	
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th		Southampton.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	4th		Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	450	11th		Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2422	400	18th		Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	2723	450	25th		Southampton.
EUROPA		2257	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	16th Nov.
PERSIA		2734	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA		2290	503	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	13th Dec.
MACEDONIA		3273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnigh ly sailings.

All the Steamers of the Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 200	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned goods will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of the concerned:—

A set of handsome figured velvet furniture, looking-glasses, panorama balls, 3 inches, bed and pillows, 2 pairs gold kinkhob towels, weighing scales, copper and brass utensils, cupboard, trunks and other articles; also a silver frame, weight 42 tolas, silver rose water bottle, otto tray, spoons belts and seal, &c.

AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

1 Light sociable with removeable shutters by Aucuer of Paris with 2 strong and handsome grey horses, sets of double and single harness, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

15 bales grey shirtings 8/4 lbs. 36 inches.
2 cases white printed fancy trimls.
4 ,, T. and Cambrics.
6 ,, White Drills.

An invoice of John Gosnell and Co.'s superior perfumery, consisting of assorted perfumes, aromatic, eau de cologne, lavender and florida water, toilet vinegar, smelling salts, marking ink, golden oil, assorted pomade, cosmetics, brilliantine, hair dye, cream of mulberry leaves, milk of rose, cold cream, cherry tooth paste, shaving cream, violet powder, assorted soap, &c.

1 case Cigarettes.

AT 3 P.M.

1 Serviceable strong English-built open Carriage with pole, shaft and lamps complete by Fitzgerald.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER MACHINERY AND PLANTS of a Weaving Mill at Camatteepoora in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street near the Grant Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the beginning of October next, the whole of the machinery, plants, &c., of the Weaving Mill in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street near the Grant Road.

Full particulars whereof will appear in a short time.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first class English built Open Carriage by "Robert Ness," a Stylish English built Dogcart by James Macnee, a handsome 4 wheled Dogcart with moveable hood, a pair of well matched young Australian Horses, a handsome fast-trotting English Mare, height about 16, a serviceable Chesnut Horse, a collection of choice plants, &c., at The Bee Hive, Chinchpooly Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of HARRY JONES, Esq., the same comprises, rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, Elkington's best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing hot water curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice tankard, tea set, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, a set of dessert knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles in mah gany cases, fabricated by "Joseph Rogers and Sons," a first-rate air gun by Reilly and Co. in case, a needle rifle by "R Cogswell & Co., handsome seasoned backwood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, for 18 persons, camp table in 2 pieces, side board, Madras pattern dining room chairs, screens, circular pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, divan couches, a centre ottoman consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs music and ornament stands, teapoys, handsome plated and bronze double and treble light hanging argand lamps, handsome drawing room carpet, first-rate chromolithographs engravings and oil paintings in gilt frames, handsome English iron painted four posts bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dispense articles, books, a collection of choice plants &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first-class English built open carriage by "Robe t Ness" with a pair of handsome well matched Bay Australian horses and a set of best brass mounted harness.

A stylish English built light dog cart by "J. Macnee and Co." with handsome fast trotting brown English mare and a set of brass mounted harness.

A light English-built 4 wheeled dog cart by John Morton & Co., with a serviceable chesnut horse and a set of brass mounted harness.

Lady's and gentleman's saddles, bullocks with pukhals, grass-cutting machine, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases of superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.—Under instruction from the executive Engineer at the Presidency Means MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO., will sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M. on undermentioned dates and places, viz. On WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst sale commencing at New Sailor Home compound and thence to Colaba Bridge consisting of Rafters, Posts, Tiles, Doors, Windows, and sleepers. Also on above day and at the above place the remain ng building materials of the New Sailor's Home. On THURSDAY the 23rd inst sale commencing from Yassee Tank, and thence to Matwell Chowkey a quantity of Posts, Rafters, Plank, Scantling, sundry Ironwork, Chimneys, and Firewood.

AUCTION SALE OF 61 CASES MATCHES.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 1 P.M. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and CO. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the Underwriters ex barque "Clara" A. E. and Co. 1500/1560—61 Cases Matches.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 P.M. on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Ruttonbhsee, wife of Adarjee Framjee Tatra, and co-sharer and rik of the Mortgagor, Goolam Mohiden bin Shaik Ebram.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenements, dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Shooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2477 and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 144 6-9 square yards be the same little, little more or less and bounded as follows—on or towards the east by the Duncan Road, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Kureem Khoja, and on or towards the south by the house of Wittoo Dhoobee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC
AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

DIRECTRESS.....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH,
BY GENERAL REQUEST, WILL BE REPEATED THE CHARMING COMEDIETTA OF
"WHO SPEAKS FIRST,"
AND
THE BURLESQUE OF
IVANHOE.

TUESDAY NIGHT.
OTHELLO.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF;
MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE, AS THE COMPANY LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA ON THURSDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery and Pit	,, 2

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9 p. m.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain Candona, arrived in Harbour this morning, are hereby REQUESTED TO SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th September 1875.

NOTICE.—ANNA otherwise ANN PRIMROSE MELVILLE (Deceased).—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ANNA otherwise ANN PRIMROSE MELVILLE late of Seonee Central Provinces India deceased who died at Seonee aforesaid on or about the 15th day of April 1875 and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits throughout British India (with the Will annexed) were GRANTED on the 7th September 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS of Bombay Esquire the Manager at Bombay of the Firm of Messrs. King King & Co. are required on or before MONDAY the 25th day of October 1875 to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. King King & Co. in Church Lane in the Fort of Bombay the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to HENRY SAMUEL KING (Sole Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Henry King & Co. the Executor named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSON INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of her in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or to hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 10th day of September 1875.

CRAIGIE LYNCH & OWEN
[illegible] Law Bombay.

JUST ISSUED,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S (LIMITED) *Revised Price Current* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COLLIER'S
SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

THE NEW SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the previous high reputation of the Brand.

Quarts	per doz. Cash Rs.	5	0
Pints	do. do. ,,	6	0

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES,
IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT
Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 1-12.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co, BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs. 16 0

PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

Slender, No. 13	1½ inches, per ounce	Rs.	4 8
,, 14	,, ,, ,,		4 0
,, 17	,, ,, ,,		5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8	1¾ in ,, ,,		2 8

CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets 5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, CAVITE BRANDS.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING, IN SPLENDID CONDITION:—

CIGARS, No. 1.
VERY CHOICE,
Per 1,000, Rs. 90; Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

CIGARS, No. 2.
A REALLY SUPERIOR BRAND, UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE.
Per 1,000, Rs. 65; Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

CHEROOTS, No. 2.
THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.
Per 1,000, Rs. 65; Per Box of 100, Rs. 7,

ALSO A FEW BOXES OF THE FOLLOWING
RARITIES:—

IMPERIALLOS,
A MOST NOBLE CIGAR,
Rs. 21 per Box of 125.

VEGUEROS,
AN EXTREMELY RARE BRAND OF
HAVANNAH FLAVOR,
Rs. 18 per Box of 125.

CABALLEROS,
THE MESS CIGAR,
Rs. 17 per Box of 125.

THROUGH EXPERIENCED AGENTS in MANILLA Mr. Neuberg has been able to secure the VERY PICK of that Market of Cigars.

SAMPLES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SILVER JEWELLERY.

NECKLET, FANCY DROP PATTERN, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, CONVOLVULI PATTERN, with Beaded Edges, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, TRIPLE CURB CHAIN PATTERN, and Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, VINE LEAF PATTERN, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, OAK LEAF PATTERN, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, DOUBLE ELIPTICAL PATTERN, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8

NECKLET, HANDSOMELY CHASED FIG LEAF PATTERN, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, VERY PRETTY BUTTON PATTERN, with Flower Centre and Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, ELONGATED OVAL PATTERN, quite Plain, with Beaded Border and Ring for Locket, Rs 7-8.

NECKLET, FIGURE EIGHT PATTERN, on Flowers, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, ESCOLLOPED SHELL PATTERN, very Pretty, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, VINE LEAF and GRAPE PATTERN, very Pretty, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, SPEAR HEAD PATTERN, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET of VINE LEAVES and GRAPES, with Bead Edge, Rs 7-8.

NECKLET, SHELL PATTERN, with Beaded Edge, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, SPHYNX HEAD PATTERN, with Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, VERY HANDSOME PATTERN, 3 Curb Chains joined, with Ring for Locket, Rs. 15.

NECKLET, SAME AS ABOVE BUT LINKS MORE OPEN, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 15.

NECKLET, HANDSOME FLUTED PATTERN, richly Chased, Rs. 9.

NECKLET, OPEN PATTERN, quite Pretty, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, HANDSOME CLOSE CURB PATTERN, 1 inch broad, Rs. 10-8.

NECKLET, RICHLY CHASED, Raised Medallions, Rs. 12-8.

NECKLET, HANDSOME LEAF PATTERN, The above Necklets look very Pretty on Black Velvet Ribbon, Rs. 7-8.

LOCKETS.

NO. 1, OVAL LOCKET, 2 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with Monogram A. E. I. and Chased Edges, Rs. 25.

NO. 3, OVAL LOCKET, 1¾ inches long, 1 inch wide, with Monogram A. E. I. and Chased Edges, Rs. 17.

OVAL LOCKET, 2¾ inches long, 2¼ inches wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 25.

NO. 8, OVAL LOCKET, 2½ inches long, 1¾ inches wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 17-8.

NO. 9, OVAL LOCKET, 1¾ inches long, 1¼ inches wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 13-8.

NO. 10, OVAL LOCKET, 1¼ inches long, 1 inch wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 11, OVAL LOCKET, 1½ inches long, 1¼ inches wide, very unique, quite plain with flat sides and Edge, Rs. 15.

The above Lockets are each adapted to contain Two Portraits.

BRACELET, SILVER PLAIN BAND, ¾ inch wide, Rs. 17-8.

BRACELET, SILVER PLAIN BAND, 1 inch wide, with Raised Embossed Leaves in Centre, Rs. 37-8.

BRACELET, SILVER PLAIN BAND, with Cord Edge, 1 inch wide, Rs. 30.

BRACELET, SILVER NARROW BAND, with handsomely chased open-work Top, Rs. 35.

NO. 29, EARRINGS, Pretty Shell Pattern, with Drop in centre, and Euckle on top, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 30, EARRINGS, Plain Silver Ball suspended from square link Chain, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 31, EARRINGS, very Neat Fluted Ball Pattern.

NO. 32, EARRINGS, Handsome Beaded Oval Rings, Rs. 12-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 30 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	30 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Cheviotta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from finest Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Boat Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band at the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 8
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	21 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerband. 3 to 3 4

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS. { *S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Bombay Agents for the Celebrated SYMPATHETIC PIANO*, which is specially constructed for India. They have also a large Stock of excellent Pianos, by Broadwood, Collard, and other eminent Makers, at prices varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 800.

Pianofortes Sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on Application. Repairs of every Description of Musical Instruments by Experienced European Assistants.

AMERICAN ORGANS. { HARMONIUMS and the new ALEXANDRE ORGAN of excellent tone, style, finish, and workmanship, from Rs. 80 each upwards.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by Contract.

BAND INSTRUMENTS. { For Military Brass Bands, Station Bands, Colleges, &c., supplied at the lowest possible rates.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments for Bands and Christy Minstrel's Troupes.

Violins	from Rs. 2 to Rs. 120	Seraphina Angelica, or Miniature Harmoniums, in Travelling Case, complete	from Rs. 100 to Rs 165	Clarionets (best manufacture)	from Rs. 50 to Rs. 88
Guitars	,, ,, 25 to ,, 85			Triangles, with Beater	,, ,, 5 to ,, 10
Banjos	,, ,, 12 to ,, 45			Bones, Clappers and Castagnets, per set	,, 2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH SEPT. 1875.

Business here has been almost entirely suspended to-day owing to the Parsee holidays, so that with the exception of the Home telegrams, there is really no commercial news to notice.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to day closed dull, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales, but prices are still the same. In New York Mid. Uplands on the spot has declined to 14 cents per lb., but futures are 1/16c. higher. The receipts for the week are large and doubtless form the chief reason for the dulness in Liverpool. The comparison with the three previous years is as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Week's Receipts.....	35,000	28,700	25,300	49,000
Exports to U. K.	1,000	3,000	9,000	8,000
,, Continent.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Stocks at the ports.....	89,000	110,000	75,000	101,000

The usual weekly figures show the visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 17th instant as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	750,000	785,000	795,720
,, London.....	74,000	64,000	111,190
American Afloat	10,000	15,000	17,000
East Indian ,, ...	270,000	290,000	278,000
	1,104,000	1,154,000	1,201,910
Price of Mid.Orleans	7 5/16d.	7¾d.	8¼d.
,, Fair Dholleras	4¾d.	4¾d.	5 3/16d.
Difference	2 9/16d.	2¾d.	3 1/16d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market was reported quiet but steady at unchanged prices for everything except yarns, 40's Mule Twist being quoted ¼d. per lb. lower.

The only alteration in General Produce is in Coffee, which, although said to be irregular, is quoted 1s. per cwt. higher.

A withdrawal of £50,000 in Gold from the Bank of England for the United States is advised in Reuter's message of yesterday. The movement is not altogether unexpected, with Gold in New York standing at 16 premium, and as the fall trade is just opening, it is not unlikely that, to meet Cotton and Corn shipments the States may require considerable additional amounts. In the present position of the Money Market in London, however, the demand would require to assume decidedly large proportions before any fear of dearer money would be warranted.

Consols to day were quoted at 94½ and French Rentes at 104½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	700
8,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,170
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. I., & China	250
40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Bengal & Shanghai Bank	110
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

157	5,000	2,850	200	ps Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,325
200	2,000	1,100	50	ps Albert Co., Kurrachee..	700
150	1,000	all	100	ps. Albert Ginning Co.....	890
250	1,000	200	000	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200	p Apollo Press Co.....	3,700
1,000	100	all	18 p.c.	Bellary	125
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	565xd.
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	310
400	1,000	all	60 ps.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.....	900
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,800	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
600	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
1,000	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	2,100
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100	ps Framji Press Co.....	315
1,150	...	1,400	100	ps Imperial Press Co.....	375
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Gin. ing Co., in Amalgamation with Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	380xd
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	1,300
120	...	1,500	250	ps Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100	ps Sassoon's Press Co....	580
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	375 xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125ps	Volkart's United Press Co.	850 xd.

Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,140
7,500	100	all	...	Freer Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 ps.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21⅝	7 5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 281
...	£20	10¾	14 6 do.	Do. New 20 Shares..... 126
...	£20	6⅝	7 3 do.	Ditto 72
...	£20	21⅛	1 do.	Ditto 32
...	£10	1,006	60 do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co. 1,100
...	£18	19	9 15 do.	Do. New Shares 220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,250
...	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,760
...	2,000	all	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,450
...	...	all	100	Bombay United	1,120
...	...	all	100	Broach Mills	170
...	1,000	all	75	China Spinning	875
2,500	2,000	all	100 ps	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,675
1,500	1,250	all	100 ps	Fleming S. W. Co.....	950
1,400	1,000	all	100	Great Eastern	1,075
700	1,000	all	60 ps.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	950
750	1,000	all	100 ps.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...	...	all	...	Khandesh Spinning	800
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,055xd
1,050	1,000	all	100 ps*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,120
4,000	625	all	40 ps*	Oriental	625xd
1,200	1,000	1,200	100	Prince of Wales Spinning	630xd
110	1,000	1,000	200 ps	Soonderdas Spinning ..	930
500	1,000	250	125 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share..	235

For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
...	98	1194	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,885
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,200	all	200	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
500	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld.	95
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	10
1,200	500	all	30 ps	Preacher & Co.....	375
...	250	all	40 ps	Vegas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th September as compared with that for 7th September :—

Liabilities.	7th September. Rs. A. P.	14th September. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,30,00,000 0 0	2,30,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,04,335 13 1	18,04,335 13 1
Treasury Balance	4,98,75,962 12 6	4,10,77,729 0 2
Total Deposits	2,98,98,169 10 5	2,26,74,503 14 9
Bank Post Bills, &c....	5,41,055 14 6	7,74,780 14 6
Sundries	6,06,566 6 11	6,68,774 6 9
	Rs. 9,28,08,086 9 5	8,99,39,711 1 0

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,60,11,921 10 4	1,60,37,425 6 4
Loans on Govt. Securities.	75,70,107 7 10	68,16,199 0 11
Credits on ditto	71,27,995 14 2	65,5 ,563 6 11
Bills discounted	1,69,84,973 6 0	1,52,60,649 8 0
Dead Stock	10,62,789 0 9	10,60,541 1 8
Stamps	11,149 6 6	10,876 15 0
Balances with other Banks	4,48,982 7 10	4,75,451 11 1
Sundries	2,6,227 17 10	1,45,,72 2 3
Bullion	28,410 2 3	64,861 1 3
Cash at Head Office	2,04,,5,241 11 1	2,74,18,864 6 6
Do. at Branches	2,26,75,321 9 10	2,3 ,95,,60 12 2
	Rs. 9,28,08,086 9 5	8,99,39 711 1 0

THE WHEAT CROP.

(*Globe*, August 27th.)

Mr. James Caird, writing to the *Times*, says that "as threshing proceeds, and the yield of a seemingly bulky crop begins to be proved, there can be no doubt that the wheat crop is much below that of last year, and less than an average crop. The best condition of wheat and the best wheat counties are this year the most deficient. In our trial of a heavy crop made for me the proportion of toil to good wheat was three times greater than last year. The soundest crops are on the western side of the country, from Somerset to Ayrshire. The discoloured and defective run along the whole Eastern seaboard, from Kent to East Lothian, and include the principle wheat counties, and about five-sixths of the wheat area of the kingdom. At this time last year, with a large crop at home and general abundance abroad, it ventured to name 45s. as the probable average price of the year's crop, which was a reduction of nearly 25 per cent. from the previous four years' average. The actual average price realised for crop 1874 has been 44s. 5d. But the wheat harvest this year is nowhere abundant, and the best we can hope from it is that the surplus of last year in Western Europe may so make up the supply as to prevent the competition with us in the purchase of foreign wheat. We shall have to pay a higher price for the coming year and use the wheat with greater economy, for the low price undoubtedly led to largely increased consumption, both in the shape of wheat and in the extensive use of the cheaper qualities of wheat in substitution for other articles of cattle food. The home growth of wheat during the last 25 years has undergone a gradual diminution, and, consequently, the influence of a considerable higher relative price as compared with barley and oats, there seems much probability that this will continue. At the full rate of consumption of the past year we may reckon the average supply of each individual of the population at 3 cwts, or 5¼ bushels, which is equal to nearly 1lb per head per day. But even within the last ten years the proportion in which this is furnished from our own fields and from abroad has undergone a marked and important change. Previous to 1860, the actual breadth of our wheat land exceeded 4,000,000 acres when the population was barely 28,000,000. The average breadth during the last eight years is 200,000 acres less, while the population has increased to 32,000,000. The produce of 3,000,000 acres of foreign land suffered for our wants before 1870, that of 4,500,000 acres has been consumed in each year since that time. Taking a period of the last 15 years, I find that the countries of Western Europe—Germany, France, Denmark, and Spain—show a declining export, either from a greater home consumption or lessened production. Our mainstay are the United States and Canada and the Black Sea ports of Russia, whose rich and unexhausted land, with a comparatively sparse population, will, we may hope, find for many years their most profitable outlet for an abundant surplus in the United Kingdom. But we must be prepared to pay more for it than last year's price. A rise of 10s. a quarter brought an increase from Russia of 50 per cent in 1867, and again in 1871. The impetus to production in America given by four successive years of good prices was not abated by the fall of 25 per cent. during last year, for the network of railways leading from the West to the Atlantic ports, competing for freights, afforded means of transport on terms so low as to admit of the crop being moved even at this great reduction of price. The American crop of the present year is not equal to that of last, but quite large enough to spare us a vast supply if we can afford to pay for it. And both in America and Russia there is good reason to believe that large stores of last year's corn will be opened by a remunerative price. The weight of foreign corn of every kind imported during the last two harvest years has varied extremely little, being, in round numbers, 4,500,000 tons, and 4,600,000 tons respectively. The cost of this in 1873-4 was 54 millions sterling, and in 1874-5, 45 millions; the larger supply of the past year thus costing about nine millions less than the somewhat larger import of the previous year. To this difference must be added a considerable saving both in the quantity and price of foreign potatoes imported. When we add to that the saving in the cost of the home supply of corn, the total gain to the British consumer from the fine harvest of 1874 cannot have been less than 20 millions sterling."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Ocean Queen, 289 tons, Captain H Finnis, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius, (August 27th), with a cargo of 5,804 bags sugar, and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Schooner Africa, 256 tons, Captain T. Ranchhaupt, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Zanzibar (September 1st), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Charles Fish, and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Thariabhoy Topun.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Khandalla, 2,031 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta (August 25th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Gompertz, Mrs. Smith, one second class, and eighty-one deck passengers.

The following is the list of Passengers per Italian Mail steamer Sumatra, Captain Cabiara, which arrived yesterday from Genoa. From Genoa.—Mr. Blumanthal, Mr. Hutmayer and Mr. Pollard. From Naples.—Mr. August Eroici. From Port Said.—Mr. Mose Schvarty, Mr. and Mrs. Salomone Rossulh, Mr. Meiller Ooan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Grinberg and Mr. Sonche. From Aden.—Mr. J. Grantz and sepoy Buktiar.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Africa	Ranchhaupt..	Zanzibar, Sept 1.
	Khandalla (s).....	Wicks	Calcutta, Aug 25.
	Ocean Queen	Finnis	Mauritius, Aug 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Killarney (s)	O'Neill	Aden, Jedah, via Kurrachee.
18	Pera (s).....	Methvan	Australia, &c.
	Contest	James	Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
14	Abyssinia (s).....	Hart	Singapore, Aug 20.
15	Sirius(s).....	Collin.....	Liverpool, Aug 13.
	Kate Gregory	H ucen	Mouimein, Aug 15.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

14	RoslinCastle.....	.....	.....
	Nimrod	.....	.....
15	Martin Scott	.....	.....
	George Gilroy	.....	.....
	Bertha	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
14	Ophir.....	Bombay.
15	Patna.....	Calcutta.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

14	Kingdom of Sweden	London.
15	Baghdad	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 250 cwts horns, Mahomed Allana; 1 case shawls, Hajee Ata Ulla.

Khedive s, 40 bales wool, Pechboy Nuthoor.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 9 bales hides, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 25 packages red raisins, Essmail Dattoo; 78 packages red raisins, Hajee Essa; 15 packages red raisins and 13 bundles mother o'pearl shells, Joosub Lutcef; 8½ chests opium, Davidl Sassoon and Co; 41 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 46 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrain; 2 chests opium Rugoonath Jugguath; 31½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 24 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s, 14 chests opium, Ragnath Juggunath; 27 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

HIGH COURT—20TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable—Sir Charles Sargent, Knight).

LONG CAUSES.

362 75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Runchordas Gulla and others—Sh pcopjee and Thakurdass, Jefferson and Payne, and Hca n, Cleveland and Co.—Warner—Part heard.

365-75—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena v Edward Bundry and another—Jefferson and Payne.

366-75—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Ludwig Knoop and another v Mathoradass Lowjee—Mooljee and Somanjee.

368-75—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Ludwig Knoop and another v Tribhowundass Ruttonjee Mody—Mooljee and Somonjee.

102-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Mahaluxmibai widow v Limjoon Muggoon—Lynch and Tobin.

357-75—Jeff rson and Payne—Solomon Volkart and others v Goculdass Muccoonjee and another.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

275-75—Jefferson and Payne—Bomonjee Muncherjee v C Vallabdass—Fletcher and Smith.

369-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed v Hajee Vydi a Hajee Ebraham and others—Lynch and Tobin, Mooljee and Bomonjee and N N Kharie.

252-75—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy v Goculdass Dewjee—K Monjee.

309-74—Macfarlane and S—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latif v Moosaa Nurseydass—Pestonjee K.

235-75—M H Khan—Hubibhoy Cassumbhoy v Fazullah Cassumbhoy and another—J C. Cama and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Summary Suit.

503-75—Jefferson and Payne—Soloman Volkart and others v Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

658-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lees-Warner—Dyal Jewraz v Jewraz Button-ey and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

815-74—J C Cama—Moses Essoobjee Sanker v Nathoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.

231-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter.

111-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Khoja Khakee Dessa v Rustomjee Dossabhoy Scina—Jefferson and Payne.

546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayane.

98-74—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Gokabai and another v Luckmidass Khimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Pinhey.

LONG CAUSES.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Toolseydas Morarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

190-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Sooraj widow and another v Runchordas Hurjeevundass—Jefferson and Payne.

148 74—Shamrao Pandoorng—Sewram Tribhowan v Hurilall Lakmidass—Fletcher and Smith.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 13.

Selby, Lieut, Bombay Instructor in Army Signalling and Telegraphy, on leave, from Kirkee.

September 17.

Jacob, Major, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on duty, from Sholapore.

September 18.

Christopher, Colonel, Bengal Commissariat Dept, on leave, from Calcutta.

Christopher, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—September 17.

Hutchinson, Colonel, Bengal, Pol Agent, to join, to Gwalior.

Morris, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.

September 18.

Johnston, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Jopp, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 18th Sept 1875.

The following extract from a General Order by H E the C-in-C in India is published for information :—

The undermentioned N n-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers who have passed the Entrance Examination for the upper subordinate class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, are directed to proceed and join that institution by the 1st Nov next :—

Corporal E Lockyer, B 9 R A; Privates A Thomas and E Thornton, 3rd Hussars; and Corporals J O'Neil and S P Stephens and Lance Corporal C F Wood, 33rd Foot.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

19th Regt N I—C pt S J Wandby, having completed five years' service, in the appointment of Adjt with the rank of Capt is reappointed from the 17th Sept 1875.

26th Regt N I—Capt C J A Yates, Genl List, to be 1st Wing Subn vice Lt Poile, appointed Adjt 2nd Grenadiers.

Surgeon-Maj R G Hayden is appointed to the medical charge, Poorundhur Sanitarium, vice Surg-Maj Watling whose tenure of office has expired and will travel expeditiously by dak and rail at the public expense.

On being relieved by Surg-Maj Hayden, Surgeon-Maj Watling will proceed to Neemuch and assume medical charge of F Battery 9th Bde R A, travelling expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expense.

The following General order by the Govt of Madras No 572 dated 3rd Sept 1875, is published for information :—

No 572 of 1875—Lieut Edward Evans Kenny of H M's 56th, Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 39th Regt N I, is admitted to the Madras S C from the 1st January 1874, subject to H M's approval

Under instructions from Horse Guards the name of Capt R O de Montmorency 33rd Foot, is to be added to the list of officers of that Regt duly with their regtl depots notified in G O C No.—of the 15th inst.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Lieut E F Holland has been transferred from No 1 Batty 6th Bde to D Batty 20th Bde R A.

Lt Holland will join his Batty at Bangalore and will travel at the public expense.

The Supdt of Army Schools is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection visiting the undermentioned Stations: Shahapore, Ahmednuggur (twice), Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Rajkote, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Tanna, Mhow, Sattara, Belgaum, Kolapore and Dharwar.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 14th Sept 1875 :—

Lt Col A U H Finch, R E, Ex Engr, Public Works Dept.

Lt-Col H Johnstone, S C.

Capt C J A Yates, Genl List.

Lt J T Carruthers S C, Adjt 16 h N I.

Lt W A Wetherall, S C, Adjt, 22nd Regt N I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

3rd Hussars—No 1128 Lance Corporal F Durman.

4th Bde R A—Lieuts A N Rochfort and E V Hughes and No 4993 Gunner F M Mulligan.

6th Bde R A—Lt R A D Carr is.

9th Bde R A—No 3868 Sgt J Boggie.

1st Battalion 2nd Foot—No 513 Sergt D Bowen, No No 1721 Private T Fropp-it, and No 1718 Private O Carswell.

2nd Battalion 15th Foot—No 540 Private J Nicholson.

60th Foot—Lt W Beresford-Peirse, Lt H S Hassard, No 2488 Lance Corporal J Groombridge, No 535 Private J Schall, No 1237 Private J Dowden and No 1254 Private J Smith.

68th Foot—No 1806 Bugler G Unsworth and No 1140 Private D Schofield.

104th Foot—No 2776 Lance Corporal G Rutland.

Army Medical Dept—Surg J Prendergast.

Ordnance Dept—Magazine Sergt P Clarke.

Unattached List—Garrison Sergt-Major W Herbert.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers of the Royal Engrs are reported to have passed the examination required by G O No 92 of 1864 for employment in the Public Works Dept :—

Company Sergt-Major J McConnachie, Corporal W Moore, Sergt W Smith, Corporal E Turner, 2nd Corporal A Knott, Sergt J Alexander, 2nd Corporal J White, Corporal S Smith and Lance Corporal F Littlefield.

The following promotion is confirmed :—

3rd Hussars—Regtl Order, dated 17th Aug 1875, directing Lt T H Peckham, Offg Adjt, to perform the duties of Riding Master in addition to his other duties, during the time Lt Kelly is on the sick list or until further orders, from 21st idem;

With reference to the Baroda Station Order confirmed in G O C No 539 of the 11th inst, the appointment of Lt Smith, 22nd N I, to act as Station Staff Officer at Baroda is to have effect from the 25th Aug instead of the 1st Sept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

56th Foot—Lt D A Blest, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lt-Col E S Manly, Wing Officer, 18th N I., for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Infantry—Lt Col G S Merris, Asst Qr-Mr-Genl, Poona Division of the Army, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor of Bengal.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 15.)

Revenue and General Departments.

Mr George Mainwaring Currie, Offg Joint-Magistrate and Depy Collr in charge of the Beejoo Dean Division of the Monghyr Dist, is transferred to Dacca.

Mr Percival Nelson Langdon, Asst Mag and Collr, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Depy Collr from the date of his passing his examination by the Lower Standard.

Mr P T Rebello is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Dep Collr of the second grade in Hazaree-bagh, vice Moonshi Kasteree Lall, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Irrigation Dept.

Mr William Rea Larminie, M A, Mag and Collr, Bankoora, is appointed to act in the first grade of Mag and Collra from the date on which Mr W S Wells availed himself of his leave.

Mr R H Bert Douglas Hime, M A, Mag and Coll Beerbhoom, is appointed to act in the first grade of Mag and Collrs with effect from the date on which Mr J S Armstrong availed himself of his subsidiary leave.

Mr Edwyn Samuel Moseley, Offg Mag and Collr, Durbhanga, is appointed to act in the second grade of Mags and Collrs from the date on which the appointment of Mr W R Larmanie to act in the first grade takes effect.

Mr Thomas Molley Kirkwood, Offg Mag and Collr, Chittagong, is appointed to act in the second grade of Mags and Collrs from the date on which the appointment of Mr R D Hime to act in the first grade takes effect.

Lt J Rivett-Carnac, Offg Asst Comsr, Hazareebagh, is transferred to Lohardugga.

Mr Walter Wardle, Offg Collr of Customs and Offg Conservator of the Port of Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The service of Mr W R Ludlow, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Chittagong, a e placed at the disposal of the P W Dept of the Govt, with a view to his being appointed as Toll, collr at Jungipore.

Mr J hn Thomas Jarbo is appointed to act as Depy Mag and Depy Collr and is posted to the dist of Chittagong.

Mr Francis Glover, Asst Supdt in charge of the Dist Police of Jessore, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Cuttack.

Mr James Sutcliffe, M A, Offg Director of Public Instruction is allowed leave for seven weeks, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st Sept 1875.

Mr Henry Woodrow, M A, Offg Principal, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Sutcliffe, or until further orders.

Mr C H Tawney, M A, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as principal of that College during the absence on duty, of Mr H Woodrow, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Matthew, Offg Sub-Depy opium Agent of Bettiah, is allowed leave for one and half months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant.

Dr W Schlich, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 9th Sept 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him under orders of the 2nd Aug 1875, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 4th idem, is cancelled.

Mr A L Home, Depy Conservator of Forests, Soonderbuns Division, will continue to hold charge of the Office of Conservator of Forests, Bengal, in addition to his other duties, till the return of Dr Schlich from the conference of forest officers, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By His Honour the Lieut-Governor.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, September 18.)

Police Department.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Capt G. F. J. Graham, Dist Supt of Police, Shahjahanpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Sept, 1875, or subsequent date;

Mr J D LaTouche, Asst Mag and Collr, to be a Dist Supt of he Police, first grade, vice Col W H S Earle retired, and to be posted to Bulandshahr.

In modification of Notification No 549A, dated 7th Aug, 1875, Mr E Foster, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Cawnpore, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Moradabad, during the absence on leave of Mr H B Good, with effect from that date;

Insap J Grange to hold charge of the current duties of Dist Supt of Police, Shahjahanpur, during the absence on leave of Capt G F J Graham, or until further orders.

H H the Lt-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

H M S Clark Dist Supt of Police, from Bulandshahr to Bareilly.

General Department.

The Rev A. C. Pearson, Chaplain of Allahabad Cantonments, two months' privilege leave, with effect from 13th of Sept, 1875,

Mr F Gries, Asst Mag and Collr, Ghazipur, privilege leave for 58 days, with effect from the 20th Aug 1875.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings :—

Mr J J D LaTouche whose services has been replaced at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Foreign Dept, with effect from the 17 h July, 1875, to be posted as Asst Magt and Collr to the Moradabad Dist, with effect from the date of taking over charge, with the powers of a Mag of the 1st class and an Asst Collr, 1st class.

Mr E White, Joint Mag to officiate as Mag and Collr of Bijnor, during the absence on leave of Mr A Boulderson, or until further orders.

Mr F L Petre, Asst Mag and Collr, from Budaun to Bijnor.

Public Works Department.

Mr H E Richards, Temporary Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Ganges Navigation Works Division to the Ghazipur Dist, Benar s Provincial Division, with effect from the 1st Aug, 1875.

Notification No 144E-C, dated 4th May, 1875, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr C Haupt, Supervisor, 1st grade, is hereby cancelled.

With reference to Notnefication Fo 262E-C, dated 2nd July, 1875, Mr A O'Brian, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, Aligarh Dist, Meerut Provincial Division, proceeded to join his appointment in the Etawah Division on the forenoon of the 8th Aug, 1875.

Lt-Col E D vidson, R E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd Circle, Provincial, availed himself on the forenoon of the 8th inst of the three months' privilege leave granted him in G O No 862E-C, dated 9th ultimo.

Maj C S Thomasson, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade, and assumed charge of that office on the forenoon of the 8th inst.

Mr J Joseph, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, having reported his return on the afternoon of the 13th Aug, 1875 from the sick leave granted to h m in Notification No 222E-C, dated 7th June, 1875, is posted to the charge of the Azamgarh Dist, Benares Provincial Divis on.

T G H List, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Dist Engr, Basti, availed himself on the 9th Aug of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 241E-C, dated 9th Aug, 1875, making over charge to his office to Sergt A Perks, Overseer, 1st grade.

Mr J Clowsley, Overseer, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, returned on the 3rd Sept, 1875, from the leave granted him in Notnication No 1430E, dated 1st idem.

In continuation of Notification No 854E, dated 21st April 1875, Mr J F Arbuthnot, Asst Engr, re-transferred from the Eastern Jumna Canal, joined the 1st Division, Agra Canal, on 30th Aug 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails, closes.		After closes.
United Kingdom	Sept. 24	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 21	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 16	3 P.M.		No after.
China	,, 20	3 P.M.		packets
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 24	3-30 P.M.	...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 24	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 3 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M. and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 ann

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AGENT AT BARODA.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Melvill will take charge at Baroda from Sir Richard Meade at the end of October as the Agent to the Governor General and not as Resident, which indicates that Baroda affairs will continue in the hands of the Government of India.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Miss Milman arrived at Simla on Thursday last.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, 18TH SEPT.

His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, leaves Baden for Italy on the 1st proximo.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

LONDON, 17TH SEPT.

The Race for the Doncaster Cup was won by Fraulein.

DISASTROUS STORM IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 17TH SEPT.

A severe storm at Galveston in Texas has partially submerged the town, demolishing several bridges and causing the loss of many lives.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 17TH SEPT., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....		54,000	bales.
Do	do Amount forwarded.	3,000	do
Do	do Sales of Surats....	14,000	do
Do	do Imports of Cotton..	19,000	do
Do	do Surats....	6,000	do
Do	do Stock of Cotton....	750,000	do
Do	do Surats....	241,000	do
Do	Stock of Cotton in London..	74,000	do

LONDON, 17TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 7¼d.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 7s. 10½d.

40's Mule Twist..... 0s. 11¾d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¼

6 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 104

Bar Silver..... 56d

The sum of £50,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 18TH SEPT., 11-25 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Meikong, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 19TH SEPT., 1-57 P.M.

French steamer Ava, from Aden, arrived.

It is announced on good authority, by the *Englishman*, that Lady Napier will leave Simla for England in November next.

The Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps consists of a Staff and ten companies, making a total of 569 effective men and 122 non-effective, or together, a total of 691 men.

The Calcutta Turf Club have published a new edition of their rules, which can be had of their Honorary Secretary. It is corrected up to the present date, and there are five separate indexes.

The *Delhi Gazette* hears of an outbreak of cholera among the troops at Meerut. But it is not severe, and is confined to the Artillery. The season is now too far advanced for any serious outburst.

The Supreme Government have made a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 to assist the military pensioners residing at Chutna whose houses suffered greatly by the late floods therein: the distribution will be made under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Bank of Bengal rates were not altered at the Directors' meeting on Thursday. A withdrawal by Government of about £590,000 during the week was covered, the *Indian Daily News* states, by a diminished public demand on the Bank of about that extent.

Misses Mitchell, White and Beale, the three young ladies at present studying for the lady doctors grade at Madras will, the *Mail* tells us, enter the Medical College for the ensuing winter sessions—and attend lectures with the male students on all subjects, except Anatomy and Midwifery.

It is said that Sir Charles Reid, till recently commanding the Lahore Division, will be out in India again about November next. At Simla the rumour is, according to *Indian Public Opinion*, that he has been selected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for a high command at the coming Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

Next Friday will be the last of the monsoon mails, we believe. Notice has already been given in Calcutta and Madras of the change in the day the Overland mail will in future leave those places. According to this notice the next Overland mail from Bombay, after Friday next, will be on Monday week, the 4th October.

The Government of Bombay will send six specially selected officers, at the public expense to attend the Camp of Exercise at Delhi in January and study the manœuvres there. We hear that Colonel Anderson, commanding 1st Sind Horse, Colonel Carnegy, commanding the 21st N. I., and Major Hills, R.E., are three of the officers chosen for this duty.

The crop and weather report of the N. W. Provinces for the week ending September 18th is very favourable in the greater number of districts. At Allahabad the rain is "still persistently falling;" at Benares rice and other crops have suffered from excessive rains, and at Banda the cotton is reported injured in some parts; but throughout the remaining districts prospects are reported to be good.

The Government of Bengal have applied for a summons against the printer of the *Statesman* for publishing advertisements of lotteries ecclesiastical and for Derby or Leger Sweeps. Our Calcutta contemporary asks that the *Pioneer*, which circulates in Calcutta, may be treated in a similar way, and proposes that this favour, "in addition to other exceptional favours," be withdrawn from the Allahabad paper.

A letter dated Delhi the 14th, to the *Delhi Gazette*, says that the rain had stopped, though it was cloudy now and then, but there was no fear of further damage resulting. The bazaar had opened, but the inhabitants are fearfully inconvenienced. The Municipal Committee have supplied the poor with a pair of *sirkee* and five bamboos per family to prepare some sort of shelter in their great distress and privation.

The appointment of Mr. P. S. Melvill to succeed Sir Richard Meade at Baroda has taken most people by surprise, but whoever watched Mr. Melvill's conduct as one of the Commissioners for the trial of the Gaekwar will be satisfied that the Government of India could not have chosen a better man. This nomination, it will be observed, takes away finally from the Bombay Government the best political appointment on this side of India.

A bachelor Aide-de-Camp of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, we notice, is reported to have committed a disastrous error in a circular, in which for the guidance of Octacamund ladies, who intended to go to the gubernatorial picnic at Kotagherry, he indicated that the "bridal path" was the best to take. He has only escaped the imputation of being jokative on duty at the expense of his reputation as a student of orthography.

The contract between the Lisbon Government and the B. I. S. N. Company has been agreed upon for carrying mails once a month between Portugal, Mozambique, and Goa, and *vice versa*, for an annual subsidy of Rs. 60,000 to be paid by quarterly instalments. The contract is to last for three years, before the expiration of which, however, the B I. S. N. Company can withdraw from the agreement by giving three months' notice and paying Rs. 10,000 fine for obtaining exemption.

Though cholera is still prevalent in the city of Madras, the returns, for the week ended the 10th instant, compare favourably with those for the week ended the 3rd idem, the deaths being respectively 77 and 106, so the mortality may be said to have declind a fourth. The total mortality from all causes exceeded the mean of 10 previous years by 80 in the week ended the 3rd, and by 49 in that ended the 10th instant. Smallpox, fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, are less prevalent now than in corresponding periods of former years.

The Calcutta *Statesman* understands that an officer and gentleman, connected with the recent unseemly and riotous behaviour at the Simla Club, is likely to lose his appointment, and that others will also suffer. Are we wrong in thinking, adds the *Statesman*, that some connection exists between this class of misconduct and a condition of excitement caused by the presence of cholera epidemic? Without pleading extenuation on any such untenable ground, it will suffice to say that we have never seen an outbreak of cholera unaccompanied by excesses of one sort or another.

A case that has caused no little sensation in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and other districts in the Madras Presidency, as well as in some parts of Bombay, has been going on for the past week in the Tanjore Sessions Court, and is being tried by jury before Dr. Burnell, Sessions Judge of Tanjore, and the Court house is thronged, outside as well as inside, by crowds of natives from various parts. Eleven men, several of them being wealthy Cabulese merchants, trading in Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Poona, and other places, are charged, under various counts, with housebreaking, abetment of theft, and receiving stolen property, &c., the charge having reference to a daring case of burglary that was committed most mysteriously in the house of a noted dancing girl at Tanjore, on which occasion her house was broken into and jewelry valued at 22,000 rupees was stolen.

Some wonderful cures for cholera have been from time to time said to exist; but we have not heard of any so mysterious or original as one which was alluded to in a local contemporary's telegram from Madras on Saturday. "Last week," says the telegram, "273 deaths from cholera occurred at Vellore, which (the cholera, we suppose, and not Vellore) is still virulent. Thirty to forty deaths occur daily at Salem. All the schools are closed. The Collector has ordered two hundred rockets to be let off nightly." We hope that the means adopted by the Collector to abate the epidemic will be successful. The walls of Jericho were blown down by trumpetting, and there probably is no reason why cholera should not be cured by a prompt discharge of rockets. Madras has been called the Benighted Presidency; but the Salem Collector's proceedings in regard to cholera argue highly in favour of the superior enlightenment of the Madras Presidency.

The Lahore paper reports the death, at Dalhousie, of Major E. B. Gardyne, 1st Battalion, 6th Royals. The deceased officer was for some time suffering from liver complaint, and to recruit his strength, paid a visit to Dalhousie, where he gradually sank. For the last week he was in a precarious state. Major Gardyne entered the H. E. I. Co.'s service in 1852, and was posted to the 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry, and afterwards volunteered when the 106th was formed to that Regiment, in which he rose to the rank of Major. He obtained his Lieutenancy in 1856, his company in 1862, and his Majority in 1872. On the departure of the 106th B. L. I. for England, Major Gardyne exchanged into the 1st Battalion, 6th Royals, at Sealkote. Amongst the deceased's war services we see it recorded that he served throughout the Persian campaign of 1856-57, was present at the storming and capture of Reshire, and the surrender of Bushire. He also accompanied the expedition to Borazjoon, and was present at the battle of Khushab, for which services he had the Persian medal and clasp.

We learn from the *Madras Times* that the question with regard to having a Town Hall for Madras is again being taken up, and it is to be hoped that something good will result from it. The Town Hall Committee, formed some years ago, met at the Municipal Office last Monday evening for the purpose of considering measures for providing Madras with a Town Hall. Mr. L. R. Burrows presided, and it was agreed that if the Town Hall Committee will make over the 16,000 Rupees to the credit of the Town Hall Fund to the Municipality, the Municipality will sell their office premises, which it is expected will realise 24,000 Rupees, and add this sum to the 16,000 Rupees. Further, the Municipality will collect funds from the public towards the erection of the Town Hall and make arrangements to have the foundation stone of the building laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It has been decided that the Hall be called the "Albert Hall." It is, of course, understood that accommodation will be provided in the "Albert Hall" for the Municipal Office.

The practice of stopping letters in transit does not appear to meet with approval in America. A cable despatch was received by Postmaster-General Jewel at Washington from the postal authorities of Switzerland, July 28, requesting the return, unopened, of two registered letters forwarded from Switzerland on July 20 and 27, addressed to Duncan, Sherman and Co., New York. This request was submitted by Postmaster-General Jewel to Judge Spence, Solicitor of the Department, and subsequently to the Attorney-General. Under advice of these two officials, the Postmaster-General sent a reply to the Swiss authorities declining to return the letters. The postal laws of the United States have been uniformly construed to terminate the property in or control over a letter by the writer when the letter leaves the office at which it is mailed; and at the office of delivery the letter becomes the property, and subject to the exclusive control of the party to whom it is addressed. The Postmaster-General, therefore, could not interfere adversely to the right, secured by law, to Duncan, Sherman and Co., to whom the letters were addressed.

With reference to the telegram announcing Major the Honourable E. R. Bourke's retirement from the Postmaster-Generalship of Madras, the *Madras Mail* says that "the gallant Major contemplates stock-broking as a career. He possesses far more of the Scotch than the Irish characteristic in the matter of rupees, and we have no doubt will find "on Change," a very different assembly in all respects, both a congenial and lucrative occupation. We are not quite sure, however, if it is not a matter of regret that the son and brother of an Earl, and brother of an Under Secretary of State, should desert the public service for mere lucre hunting. It will be a bad day for England, when, as in France under the Empire, Ministers and Secretaries of State have near blood-relations among members of the money market. It is bad form, and quite opposed to the notions of the old aristocracy of England, who, after all, have turned out the best rulers of men the world has ever seen.—The term "on Change" is not, we may be allowed to inform our contemporary, applied to the Stock Exchange, but only to the meeting of merchants held on the quadrangle of the Royal Exchange.

The following is the official report of the rainfall in Bengal up to the 7th August:— The torrential rains which set in over the greater part of Northern India, about the 25th of July, continued with little intermission up to the 6th or the 7th of August. This was the wettest period of the monsoon, and in the Chittagong division the fall was unprecedentedly heavy. In ten consecutive days, from the 27th of July to the 5th of August, 41·38 inches of rain fell at Chittagong, being 78 per cent. of the average annual rainfall of that place. Of this amount 31·69 inches fell in five consecutive days from the 30th July to the 3rd of August. The total rainfall for the month of August was considerably above the average, generally, throughout the eastern and central districts of Bengal, and also in Behar, where it was especially heavy in the Shahabad district. In the western districts of Bengal, in Orissa, and in Chota Nagpore, the rainfall was not so heavy, and it was even slightly below average in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, and in the south of Orissa. At Hazareebagh there was a considerable deficiency in the August rainfall, and such was also the case in the Dinagepore district of Bengal, where the defect of the total rainfall for the year, up to the 31st of August, amounted to 36 per cent. of the averages of past years.

We learn that it is proposed to commence a Cottage Hospital for the sick women and children of the European community in Bombay, which shall combine the comforts of a Home with the efficiency of a well-ordered Hospital. Connected with the Hospital will be a Nursing Institution, from which nurses may be engaged for private families. Patients of all creeds are to be admitted, and may be visited by their own ministers. It is calculated that Rs. 5,000 will be required for the excessary expenses to commence the Hospital, and Rs. 1,000 per month for current expenses, so as to afford accommodation for 20 patients. The statutes of the government of the Hospital will be settled upon by a council of twelve gentlemen, who will form the council for the management of the Hospital. Negotiations are now in progress for a house, but they cannot be concluded before it is ascertained whether the necessary funds will be guaranteed. Intending subscribers are therefore invited to send in their names as soon as convenient to Dr Codrington, Colaba, Bombay (Hon. Sec. *pro tem*), or to the Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay; the Rev. Ward Maule, Chaplain, Bombay; the Hon'ble Mr. T. C Hope, Surat; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey, Altamont, Bombay; Captain Jervoise, Gunnesh Khind, Poona; Captain Henry, P. and O. Company's Office, Mazagon, Bombay; Rev. R. L. Page, S. John's Mission House, Mazagon. A number of subscriptions have already been received.

THE SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Jacomb's letter, regarding the bath, is not entirely satisfactory. At the origin1 meeting the public was assured that the funds in hand were sufficient to construct the bath, and this, as I understood, on the authority of the Municipal Engineer. Unless a responsible Contractor could be found to undertake the work for the money, the statement seemed hardly warranted. It, no doubt, is so far satisfactory that no advance has been made to the contractor, but if Mr. Jacomb undertakes to find money, "to lessen the certain losses of contractors," he will in time find himself poorer, and I for one have no money to spare for such a Quixotic object.—Yours, &c.

September 18. CAPTAIN WEBB.

DR. FRASER'S JUDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the Railway Magistrate's judgment in the case of Rogers *vs.* Hogg, and I think that a more masterly piece of nonsense could hardly have emanated from the pen of one who is reputed to be a clever man. The judgment betrays not only an unmistakable leaning towards the prosecutor, but a lamentable ignorance of the law of evidence as to the 'burden of proof," and it requires very little penetration to discover that the Magistrate did not bring his legal acumen, if he possesses any, or his logical faculty, into requisition, when writing that judgment, for the conclusion at which he arrives in it is as unsound as his definition of the word "training" is absurd. Where he got that definition from, it is difficult to say, unless he drew upon his imagination for it. He calls it a "logical and legal" definition, but I am sure it is neither the one nor the other, and Heaven help the man who should ever go to Dr. Fraser for instruction either in logic or law, after reading his definition of the word "training." I was not aware before that so ordinary a word as "training" had such an abstruse meaning as that which Dr. Fraser attaches to it. I am sure it is no where so defined in the Act itself, nor in any of the law lexicons to which I have referred, and I am therefore driven to the conclusion that the "legal and logical" definition of that word given in the Magistrate's judgment exists only in his own imagination.

The whole case, in my opinion, turned upon the question, whether or not Captain Hogg, by having ridden in Rotten Row in the way he did, was guilty of "*training*" his horse, within the meaning of the Act which makes it penal to do so. Instead of accepting the almost unsupported assertion of the complainant, that Captain Hogg was so "training" his horse, and convicting him accordingly, the Magistrate ought to have required the complainant, honorable though he be, to produce the strongest evidence in proof of that point. It was not for Captain Hogg to have shown that he was *not* "training," but it was for the prosecutor to have shown that the defendant *was* training, and if the Magistrate had the least doubt upon the point,—and I'm sure from the evidence he refers to in his judgment, there was ample room for it—he ought, in accordance with a fundamental principle of English law, to have given Captain Hogg the benefit of that doubt, and thus shown the world that in a court of justice a member of Council and a commoner fare alike.

X. Y. Z.

Tannah, 17th Sept.

BOMBAY.

Cruelty.—A street-roller driver, named Babajee Mucoondjee, was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb on Saturday last, for having cruelly ill-used one of his bullocks.

The Recent Murder.—The seven men who were arrested are still in custody, but no fresh evidence is forthcoming as to the identity of the perpetrators of the murder.

Suicide by a Portuguese Soldier.—A Goanese paper states that one of the soldiers stationed in the *guartel* of Panjim, has committed suicide by shooting himself with his gun.

Assault.—Rama Khaisoo was charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, on Saturday last, with having assaulted Syed Mahomed Emaum. The prisoner was found guilty and fined Rs. 5, with the option of seven days' hard labour in the Common Jail.

Assaulting a Woman.—Dhamma Baloo, who was described as a labourer, was convicted at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, before Mr. W. Webb, of having assaulted a woman named Kaddee, and was fined Rs. 10, with the option of fourteen days' hard labour.

Putrid Fish.—Four fish vendors were brought up before Mr. W. Webb at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last, and charged, at the instance of a native market inspector, with having exposed for sale fish unfit for human food. They pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 3 each.

Longevity in Goa.—A woman, Anna Maria Moniz, died at Goa on the 31st August last, at the age of 108 years. Her marriage took place in 1798. She has borne two children, a daughter and son, who are aged 85 and 82 respectively. From these two branches the centenarian had the happiness of seeing around her a progeny of 63 members, 19 of whom have died already. One of her grandsons is at present vicar at Daugrim. The *Gazetta de Bardez* which narrates the event has omitted to describe the interesting scene of witnessing a pair of dutiful children of 82 and 85 years of age with their progeny around them weeping over the *untimely* death of their mother.

A Curious Passenger by the Tramway.—A correspondent writes:—"When travelling towards Colaba in one of these vehicles on Friday night, I was greatly amused by the conduct of a lady of masculine vigour and tact, who was, apparently, in charge of a party of children, most of whom seemed to be afflicted with asthma. From the J. J. Hospital to the Fort this party entertained the passengers with a serenade, the words of which, I fancy, were of a religious tendency, but fortunately, owing to the unintelligible din, I cannot positively say. On reaching Taylor's Hotel, this lady hailed a buggy, got down from the tram, and standing on the tip of her toes, carried on a brief, but *sotto voce*, and (as it subsequently proved) unsatisfactory dialogue with the buggywalla, who, as I understood the case, stoutly refused to take four annas to go as far as Colaba, and demanded ten annas as the minimum fare. This not suiting the lady's purse, or her temper, she re-entered the tram which, by my watch, was two and a half minutes waiting for her. This performance was repeated near the Municipal office, and I, being in a hurry, remonstrated with the conductor, who, in turn, spoke to the lady, with no other effect than to produce a series of indignant questions from the juvenile attaches of "our female friend," such as "Who are you?" "What's your business?" &c. This lady, I have been told, is a constant passenger by the cars, and I would suggest to Mr. Hill, that in future, when she gets out of the car with her party, and is being opened, the accused refused to pay, be compelled to pay an additional fare, as no one should be allowed to keep the cars waiting for their own convenience to the inconvenience of the other passengers."

Mr. Robert Knight, we hear, has been appointed the editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*.—*Indian Mirror*.

The Sunday's Rioting Case.—Gantoo, peon, and Gunoo, book-binder, were found guilty on Friday last, by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the City Magistrate, for committing riot on Sunday night, and sentenced each to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition being respectively fined in the sum of rupees five hundred, in default three months' further imprisonment.—*Poona Observer*.

Mischief.—Mischief was carried on last Thursday night, by the removing of signboards from off the gates of officers' bungalows; breaking and demolishing the top of the pillars of the gate leading into Lord Mark Kerr's bungalow, and passing on from here to the Badminton ground, rolled off and capsized the two brass captured Cabool guns, placed in an enclosure there; affixing on one the signboard of Major General Bell next to the other that of the Superintending Engineer's Office C. D. The Police, we should think, should be able to give some clue as to the perpetrators of these doings, for about hundred yards from the Badminton ground is a police station, or look-out place, where the rolling of the guns from off the wooden platform, and the capsizing of them, must surely have been heard; the night, too, was a beautiful clear moonlight.—*Id.*

THE BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations to be held on Thursday:—

I. The Honourable Mr. Donald Graham and the Honourable Rao Bahadoor Becherdass Ambaidass will take the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

II. The following letters will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, conveying the assent of His Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy to the Bill to amend Bombay Act I. of 1865.

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, communicating the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General to the Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges with the proposed clause as to exemptions from toll being taken into consideration by the Local Legislative Council.

III. Bills and Orders of the Day:—

1. Bill No. 2 of 1875.—A Bill to amend the law relating to the Land Revenue Administration of the City of Bombay. First reading.

2. Bill No. 3 of 1875.—A Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay. First reading.

3. Bill No. 4 of 1875.—A Bill to empower the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to aid in the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to India. First reading.

4. Bill No. 5 of 1875.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts. First reading.

IV. Notice of Motion:—

1. The Honourable Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft will move that the Bill No. 10 of 1873 (A Bill to provide for the survey, &c., of the lands of the City of Bombay and Island pertaining thereto) be withdrawn.

A French journalist's "Veritable Etymology."—M. P. Depeschin, of the *Monde*, was present at the O'Connell celebrations in Dublin, and writes a glowing description of them to his paper. On his journey across England towards his destination he was struck as much as anything by the speed of the railway locomotion. Though the English railways are speedy, however, they are not safe, and so well aware are the people of this that they insure their lives before venturing upon a journey. "At the moment," he adds, "when I am writing, I see that Mr. Upsching," "we distinguish the verdure so characteristic of this land which has been called the Emerald Isle, though the veritable etymology of its name, *Ire Land*, means land of ire, or of anger, a title begotten of the bloody fights of its first inhabitants, and which has been but too well justified since." Just now, M. Depeschin concludes, his description, not only are the eyes of France turned to Dublin, but she sends a crowd of representatives to that Ireland which she calls her Island Sister—a title more just than any in which England is associated.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

Date.	Days.	Colaba. Ins. Cts.	Fort. Ins. Cts.	Byculla. Ins. Cts.
Sept.	17th, Friday.....	1 47	0 19	0 09
"	18th, Saturday	0 88	0 99	0 58
		2 35	1 18	0 67
Previously Registered		77 17	69 81	82 17
Total fall up to date.		79 52	70 99	82 84
Rainfall last year to Sep. 14		77 97	84 21	88 62

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th August, reporting what works require to be done before the Elphinstone Basin trade can be shifted to Malet Bunder, and the iron trade to Mody Bunder.

Read letters from the acting Chief Engineer, dated 26th August and 15th September, submitting estimates of the same.

Read letters from the Commissioner of Customs, dated 9th September, consenting to the fence at Malet Bunder remaining as it now is, and fixing the site of the Customs Chowkie.

Resolution.—The following alterations, proposed by the acting Chief Engineer, are sanctioned, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,586, and, as the works are necessitated by the carrying out of the Dock scheme, the amount should, subject to the sanction of Government, be charged to the new Dock:—

Jungle wood fence	Rs.	1,675 0
Metalled Road.....		1,170 0
Mooring posts to be removed and re-erected		30 0
Coal shed to be removed		100 0
Gate office to be removed and re-erected.		80 0
Shingle to be removed from Malet Bunder to Elphinstone Bunder		198 14
Kunker do. do. do. ..		55 12
Guns, large, to be removed		219 0
Do. small, do.		44 0
Ground to be levelled		237 8
Jungle wood fence without posts		255 0
Do. gate new		75 0
2 wooden jetties to be removed		100 0
1 do. re-erected		500 0
Removing stores.....		300 0
6 wooden ladders to be removed and re-fixed.....		120 0
2 wicket gates		120 0
Shed to be removed and re-erected		700 0
3 cranes to be removed from Nicol Bunder to Mody Bunder		75 0
250 feet of Railway siding to be removed and re-fixed		1,250 0
Coal shed to be re-erected on Mody Bunder.....		500 0
		7,805 2
10 per cent. for contingencies		780 14
Rupees....		8,586 0

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th August, suggesting that two wooden cranes and two strong winches be placed at some convenient spot at Tank Bunder for the purpose of landing timber, and recommending a fee of ½ an anna per log to be levied for their use.

Read letter from the acting Traffic Manager, dated 13th September, estimating the revenue to be derived from the derrick at Rs. 100 per annum, and recommending that it, and the winch at present at Elphinstone Bunder, be placed at the extremity of Tank Bunder. He recommends that a charge of ½ an anna be made for logs under one ton, and 1 anna for logs over a ton, and that the project for making a jetty stand over for consideration until Mr. Ryan's return.

Resolution.—The erection of a derrick and the removal of a winch from Elphinstone Bunder to Tank Bunder, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,350, is sanctioned.

The rates recommended by the acting Traffic Manager, for use of the derrick, are approved of.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN A MAGISTRATE AND A JUDGE.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

The Magistrate and the new Judge of Midnapore have, we learn, run foul of one another as to the exact term of section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which have resulted in reference to the Bengal Government. Mr. Harrison, the Magistrate, says that Mr. Tottenham, the Judge, claims a power of calling for explanations from Magisterial officers, which would appear to be contrary to section 37, C. P. C., and he contends that it was never the intention of the Code to authorize Sessions Judges to call for explanations from Magistrates. The Judge, however, says that he is authorized by section 295 of the C. P. C., and Circular 18 of the High Court, to do so. Mr. Harrison then enters into a lengthy disquisition as to the intentions of the High Court Circular also, which he has evidently failed to discern Sessions Judges to call for explanations in *certain* cases. It was a circular issued under the old law, when Sessions Judges were distinctly the superior officers of *all* the Magistrates; but under section 297 of the Code it is now in force under the new law, unless (penultimate para. of section 292) it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, and concludes by trusting that he will not be thought captious or obstructive in urging those objections, for action of the kind objected to strikes at the root of the prestige of executive officers. Though the Magistrates on whom these orders are passed are only Subordinate Magistrates, it is evidently a case of *fas proximus ordet scalepon*. For the same section and circular apply to the District Judges and his superior in ability, as to one four years his junior and his inferior. Calls for explanation, especially in a peremptory tone, are among the most distinctive marks of superior authority; and while it is difficult enough to sustain the theory of equality between the Sessions Judge and the Magistrate, when the former can upset on appeal the orders of the latter, it will be impossible to do so, if calls for explanation of this character are authorized. He would ask weather it is conceivable that the court establishments, and indeed the local public at large, should regard the officer who receives complying an equal position in the eyes of Government with the officer who *issues* such calls.

The Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, in forwarding the matter for the orders of the Bengal Government, says that it would be best to obtain the opinion of the Sessions Judge and the High Court, to enable the Government to determine the matter for future guidance in practice.

A SUB-MAGISTRATE IN TROUBLE.

(*From the "Madras Times" Correspondent.*)

PODDOCOTTAH, Sept. 13.

The most interesting event of the past week has been the trial of the Town Sub-Magistrate, Madu Kistniah, in the Joint Magistrate's Court. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution commenced on Tuesday and closed on Saturday. I shall in due time furnish you with a brief report of the trial, but, in the meantime, I would state a few incidents connected with the trial for the edification of your readers, as a remarkable illustration of Poodocottah affairs, and of the manners of the natives generally. In a previous communication the peculiar circumstances under which the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Rajahram Row, has placed himself in entertaining the charge of extortion against the Town Sub-Magistrate; and it would not have been a matter for surprise many if he wavered under such circumstances and failed to do his duty fearlessly and honestly in the interests of justice by suppressing the whole affair. But, although I must refrain from giving any opinion just now as to whether the charge of extortion is well or ill-founded, it is due to Mr. Rajahram Row to say, that the energy and courage displayed by him in bringing the subject of the charge to a public trial, presents a new feature in the administration of justice in this country, as well as reflects a minister credit on the Joint Magistrate that was little expected. Before the trial was commenced, the Town Sub-Magistrate petitioned the Sirkele to interfere in the matter and to transfer the enquiry to some other magistrate, on the ground that an ill-feeling existed between the Joint Magistrate and himself; the Sirkele very prudently dismissed the Petitioner's prayer as he saw no reasonable grounds to interfere. The District Magistrate was next applied to for the same purpose, and on the same ground; but, with no greater success. A rumour was then current that efforts had been made to tamper with the Joint Magistrate so as to induce him to dismiss the case without bringing the accused to trial, but that the Joint-Magistrate was unswerving. On the night of the first day's trial, the accused Sub-Magistrate, with his wife, called at the Sirkele's house, and very boisterously claimed his interference to save him; but the Sirkele refused to give him admittance, and ordered him not to come to the again. A demonstration was next made at the District Magistrate's house, which met with a similar fate. On the following morning, the accused, with his wife, went to the Joint Magistrate's house, who refused to receive him; he then threatening to inflict on him a fine of 100 rupees, which, however, he did not. On the night of the Court on the second day of the trial, the Joint Magistrate expressed the inconvenience he was put to by parties in this case coming to his house, and asserted that he would take severe notice of any person connected with the case coming there again. On the third day (Thursday) the Sub-Magistrate pleaded sickness and his inability to attend the Court, and the Joint Magistrate adjourned the trial till Saturday, and the prosecution closed. Judge last witness examined being the District Magistrate himself. In the meantime, a petition was sent off to the Political Agent, stating that there was an ill-feeling existing between the Joint Magistrate and himself (the accused) owing to which the Joint Magistrate had conducted this case against him, and therefore praying that the case might be transferred to another Magistrate's Court. The Political Agent at once referred the petition to the Sirkele, requesting him to see that justice was done to the petitioner; and the Sirkele referred the petition to the District Magistrate, who reported that he saw no reason to interfere with the proceedings of the Joint Magistrate, which he believed were quite regular. However, yesterday (Sunday,) the Court being opened, the accused refused to take his seat, and appearance on the plea that he was very ill and unable to attend. Thereupon the Joint Magistrate sent for one of the Sirkar Dressers to see him and to make a report. On this becoming known to him, he came to the Court, but pleaded that he was so faint and giddy that he was unable to give any statement that he may be required to give. Dresser Iyalaraju was then ordered to see him, who, after doing so, stated, on solemn affirmation, that on examining the accused, he was of opinion that he was not labouring from any illness, and that he considered him unable to sit down and make a statement. Subsequently the accused consented to make any statement he might require; a formal charge being then read to him, the Joint Magistrate requested him to state any thing he had to say in his defence. The accused then made a statement that there was an ill-feeling between them, and that the whole case was concocted by himself (the Joint Magistrate,) that he had addressed the Sirkele, the District Magistrate and the Political Agent on the subject, and that until the result of his application to those officers was known, he deferred making any defence for a week. The Joint Magistrate after recording the above statement, told him that this was the time for making his defence, and if he had any thing to say he should do so now. But he absolutely declined to say anything in his defence, and continued to repeat his former statement, when the Joint Magistrate, at length, made a note of it and proceeded to record the defence of the two other defendants indicted jointly with him. During each day of the trial, the Court was densely crowded, while the Palace compound in which the Court is held, was thronged with some hundreds of persons all anxiously awaiting the result of the trial.

The long looked for Police Force has at length come in, and Mr. Boyd, the Police Superintendent of Trichinopoly, has also come with the Force. The Rajah, together with the Sirkele, received Mr. Boyd at the Palace this morning, and all preliminary arrangements for forming the Police stations and distribution of the Force are now being settled between them.

During the past week, we have had no rain, and the heat during the day was very oppressive. Last evening, a severe thunder-storm passed over the town with a good shower of rain.

PATRONAGE AND THE COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

(*Englishman.*)

In these latter days "interlopers" are really a favoured class; and those who recall the brief furore of administrative reform which accompanied the doubled income-tax of October 1869 will remember how this large class—no longer adventurers, but highly respectable, and linked by family-claims to the powerful of the land—presented an intractable obstacle to the zealous Puritans of Simla, who, at that juncture, "resolved" to reduce establishment to a minimum. At that time the Bengal police and some cognate subordinate services, not to be well guarded by Entrance Examinations, had afforded a fine opening for the quiet exercise of patronage. Some check to the immigration of aspiring but "unpassed" nephews and cousins was then interposed; but, on the Bombay side, artificial and formal checks have little availed to keep down the steady immigration of European *woodmen*. It was somewhat later than the date just mentioned that the abolition of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's jaunty nepotism, a plea somewhat unfairly strained against that Sir Seymour, as if he had been a sinner, above all others in Galilee—the Duke of Argyll decreed that, if there was to be jobbery, the India Office should have it all. We do not quite know whether this change in the ducal wisdom has been strictly worked as regards Western India. At any rate, there has been, even since that date, a tolerably steady influx of younger sons and nephews into those remarkably abundant "services," the Bombay Revenue Survey, the Customs, and the flourishing new Salt Department. In reference to the other count of the indictment—maintaining departments "that have done their work,"—there is very like a case in point in the recent rehabilitation of the Bombay Cotton Frauds' Act at the express fiat of Lord Salisbury. Our readers may remember that, in the course of last year, a Commission, appointed by the Bombay Government, sat in that city from time to time, and finally reported—with only one dissentient—against the maintenance of the Act and the department which it sustained. The dissentient was a weighty one, being Mr. E. Ravenscroft, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; and what is more to the purpose, he was one of the officers concerned in 1863 in framing and settling the Act. But the other members of the Commission were fully convinced in their own minds that the department "had done its work," so that Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues disregarded Mr. Ravenscroft's dissent, and the report was sent home, in order that the Act might receive the *coup de grace* from the Secretary of State. In confident anticipation of this result, all officers and employés of the department received due notice, several months ago, that their services would be dispensed with as from the end of June last past.

But this was not to be. In addition to any substantial grounds in favour of continuing the Act which might be urged in Mr. Ravenscroft's minute, there were other and more lively interests at work at home. Manchester, which does not like dirty or adulterated cotton, did not like to hear of the Cotton Frauds' Act being suspended. About the time the affair was under consideration at the India office, both Lord Salisbury and Sir Bartle Frere were consulting with Cottonopolis as to the best way of imposing suggestions discussed between the two India Office magnates and the Manchester men—including Sir Bartle's grand idea of abolishing the salt-tax, abandoning the opium revenue, and re-imposing the income-tax—the proposal to set upon the Bombay Government in the matter of the Cotton Frauds' Act was but a small thing. And this was done—probably decided upon at the very time that Sir Bartle Frere was fraternising with the Manchester men in the Mayor's parlour. There is some contemporary evidence of this transaction. In May last a letter appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, in which, after

capitation tax, became in this way, and also by buying off edicts of expulsion, a source of great profit to the rulers of the country. They were not allowed to possess land, but they invaded and monopolized every other source of wealth, and every boyard had his Jew like a Pasha his asraf. It was some time before the idea of joining these two provinces prevailed. What long prevented it was the jealousy which the Wallachians entertained of the great Moldavian Protipendates. These were the old Moldavian boyard families (originally only five in number), who, not being all of affluent circumstances, were thought likely to invade Wallachia and monopolize the great offices. In 1834, therefore, when the semi-independence of these provinces was assured after the Treaty of Adrianople, life hospodars were created; and it was only in 1846, under Princes Stourza and Bibesco, that even a union of Customs Houses took place. Then the events of 1848 succeeded, and a consequence of the revolutionary soulevement of that year was a popular cry in these provinces, not only for union among themselves but for a union with their kindred provinces under the Austrian and Russian yokes. Although this latter part of the programme was unrealized, yet the demand for union amongst themselves, which was afterwards gratified, dates from this time.

The Slavonic element.—Numerically this is the most important in European Turkey. The Servians amount to above 1,000,000, the Bulgarians to 3,200,000, the Bosnians to 500,000, the Herzegovinians to 250,000, and the Montenegrins to 200,000. The Servians, the most energetic [illegible] achieved a qualified independence [illegible] the nucleus around which [illegible] would be formed [illegible] ought to be considered [illegible] recent centuries they [illegible] Tsar Dushan, [illegible] Kossova, but the tradition [illegible] remains, and the ambition of [illegible] that there are two parties, the [illegible] party, led by the present [illegible] and the Moderate party [illegible] led by [illegible] bent on the early re-establishment [illegible] and its fulness. Prince [illegible] looked upon as the leader [illegible] to free the Slav races [illegible] domination, and he and Prince [illegible] bonds between them the symbolic [illegible] the South Slavonic populations. [illegible] of the present quasi-independence [illegible] was a gradual work, and was [illegible]ut by the Treaty of Bakou, 1812, that [illegible]ean, 1826, and that of Adrianople, 1829. [illegible] Turks finally rather outwitted the Russians, [illegible]o never intended the Servians to take up quite so independent a position. They wished them to throw off the Turkish yoke, but to come under their own protectorate. The idea of a great Slav State independent of her is peculiarly disagreeable to Russia as an inroad upon the Panslavonic idea. The hope of the Servians is that they may be able to absorb and dominate both the Bosnians and the Bulgarians, and form a great independent State. The former are Catholics, and the latter are despised by the Servians and accused by them of stupidity and want of spirit.

Bosnia was an independent kingdom till it was conquered by Bajazet towards the end of the fifteenth century (1483). Its population is Catholic, and they have always had the reputation of being very strict Catholics. There are great numbers of Mussulmans among them—200,000 as compared to 265,000 Christians. The cause of this large proportion of Mussulmans was the ambition of their chiefs, who thus secured for themselves promotion in the military service. They have, notwithstanding their religion, been anything but peaceable subjects of the Porte; on the contrary, the Sultan's authority has never been firmly established among them, as they were never thoroughly conquered originally; and in Mahmoud's reign, the attempt to introduce the tanzimat (general organization) among them, and especially the recruiting system, was the cause of a general rising among the Mahommedan beys, under the leadership of the famous Captain Hussein, which it required all the energy of the Grand Vizier Mehemet Reschid Pasha to suppress. In 1849 another revolt broke out from the same causes as the last, and Omar Pasha with difficulty overcame it, and Bosnia now holds to Turkey by a very slight bond.

Herzegovina is under very much the same conditions as Bosnia. It was formerly a sandjac (district division) of Bosnia, but afterwards became a separate pashalic, so that it holds much the same relative position as it did in the fifteenth century, when there was a king in Bosnia and a grand duke (Herzog, and hence its name) in Herzegovina. It was conquered in 1483 at the same time as Bosnia.

I may here remark that where we find races conquered by the Turks adopting the Mahommedan religion, this is not a sign at all of the thoroughness of the Turkish conquest, but quite the reverse. Where the Turks conquered thoroughly, the religion of the conquered was guaranteed and continued to be practised inviolate; but where the conquest was partial only terms were made by the princes and chiefs, who, in consequence of this very exceptional position, conceived the ambition of enlisting in the Ottoman service; and therefore becoming converts to Mahommedanism themselves, they induced their followers to follow their example. Thus it was in Bosnia and in Albania also.

The Montenegrins are perhaps the finest and certainly the most warlike of the Slavonic race. They number about 200,000 souls, can put a drilled force of 35,000 into the field, or double that number on a levée en masse, have never been completely conquered, and have given the Turks more trouble than any other of their subject populations. They are ready instruments in the hands of Russia, and their Prince receives a yearly subsidy from Russia, nominally in compensation for the loss of the revenues of the Dalmatian Church which he suffered when Montenegro allied itself to Russia against Napolean at the time when the French conqueror took possession of Dalmatia as the successor to Venice after the Treaty of Campo Formio. The exact status of Montenegro has never been authoritatively decided. The Montenegrins quote a firman from the Sultan Salim by which their independence is recognized. On the other hand Fuad Pasha claimed Montenegro as an integral portion of the Ottoman Empire at the Congress of Paris, and the pretension was not challenged by any of the Powers. Prince Daniel certainly protested afterwards, and the European Powers seemed then to be inclined to side with him; but the matter is still involved in doubt, and will probably yet have to be decided by the sword. Montenegro is a standing menace to Turkey and to the peace of Europe. The Turks in their last campaign made a military road right through it, which certainly considerably facilitates military operations.

The Bulgarians number about 4,200,000, and 2,500,000 of these belong to the Greek Church; but, having been extremely neglected and robbed by the Greek ecclesiastics, a movement for a National Church arose among them, and the schism from the Greek patriarchate at Constantinople was the result. It was a curious incident of this movement that the schism was supported by Russia, who, in her later policy, has been jealous of the Greek propaganda and of the several pretensions of the Greek race. There are only about 10,000 Roman Catholics among the Bulgarians, about 400,000 Mussulman Bulgarians, about 50,000 Tartars, 50,000 Cossacks, 50,000 Jews, and 50,000 renegade Greeks, who, having been ill-treated by their bishop, became Mahommedan out of pique—a striking example of the ease with which these populations change their religion. There are two principal tribes of Bulgarian Mahommedans (Tulemans and Pomaus), who occupy the mountainous and remote parts of the country, the mountainous regions of Rhodope, and those between Epirus and Bulgaria. They preserve their national manners, customs, industry, and dress, and are very jealous of the Turks. They must not be confounded with the Juruks and Comars, tribes living around Olympus, and who are Turks by race. Among the Bosnians, Bulgarians, Albanians, and Slavonians we find the same facility of conversion exactly in proportion to the strength of the country and the lightness of oppression. The original creed seems to coexist especially with the autonomic institutions (municipalities); in their absence Islamism is found.

We now come to the Albanians—a distinct race, the old Skipetar race, one which has produced some of its greatest men for Turkey, such as the whole family of the Kinprili and Mehemet Reschid Pasha, and which at all times afforded the bravest soldiers to the Ottoman armies. At the battle of Conish the bravery of the Albanians saved the honour of the Ottoman arms, and prevented the total destruction of the Turkish army by Ibrahim Pasha. Albania is divided into two parts—the southern part, properly called Epirus, with Janina for the capital, and Albania Proper (old Illyria) with Scutari for the capital. They are, for the most part, Mahommedans, but there is a large Roman Catholic population called the Myrdites, who have always served in the Ottoman armies and formed their vanguard, and always proved themselves faithful to the Empire. The Albanian conversion to Mahommedanism was originally a forcible conversion; for Murad II., enraged at the defection of Sosanderberg, ordered the whole male population to undergo the ceremony of initiation into Mahommedan rites, and all the churches to be converted into mosques; and subsequently the warlike ambition of their chiefs (as I have explained) kept the natives stedfast to this form of faith—so far as they can be said to have any religion; the yoke of which sits easy on their consciences. They were employed in the pre-Mahmoud days in keeping janissaries in order; and they balanced this redoubtable and unruly soldiery. When the janissaries were destroyed this occupation of theirs was gone, and the Grand Vizier, Reschid Pasha, was sent to bring them under the new organization. The most formidable under the new organization. The most formidable under which perhaps ever threatened Turkey consisted at this crisis in the league against her of the Albanian beys. By audacity and courage and the use of the most unscrupulous means Reschid Vizier effected almost entire destruction of these beys; the remainder were reduced, and Albania brought under the new organization, and the nizzain (regular force) recruited from among them. This was the turning-point of the crisis which threatened the very existence of Turkey at this time. With the force raised here the Grand Vizier attacked the "old fox," Mehemet Ali—or rather Ibrahim Pasha; and although the battle of Conish went against him, yet Turkey had surmounted her internal difficulties, and could face her Egyptian foe with her undivided strength. The genius of Reschid Pasha had conquered the fierce Albanians; and, what is far more, had thoroughly constituted the Christian populations by the simple measure of guaranteeing their municipal liberties and thus had saved the State. May another Mehemet Reschid Pasha shortly arrive!

In conclusion, I may repeat what I have already laid stress on, that Turkey is not a nation but an empire (and as such we ought to have sympathy with her). Osmanli, Mongol, Turcoman, Negro, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, Kurd, Bosnian, Chaldean, Slav, and Albanian, all are tributary to her. These have never been amalgamated into a nation, and even when, as in Crete, the conquerors have adopted the very language of the conquered, they have remained absolutely distinct from them. In Syria, Druse, Maronite, Jacobite, and scores of other petty sects, besides Latins and Greeks, would tear each other to pieces but for the controlling force the Ottoman exercises over them all. His empire extends in Europe, Asia, and, Africa; he has 3,000 miles of coast and half a million of square miles of territory. Constantinople, Adrianopla, Smyrna, Damascus, Cairo, and Mecca and Bagdad are some of his chief cities; and his religious ascendency is acknowledged by Morocco, Muscat, Afghanistan and by over 30,000,000 Musaulmans in India. Surely there is something very grand in such an empire, shorn though it be of much of its former prestige and renown.

H. A. Munro-Butler-Johnstone.

EGYPT.

Several correspondents have written to us, urging that, in charging the Egyptian Government with offering to rediscount Treasury bills in Alexandria at the rate of 5 per cent., for which 11 per cent. had been paid, and at the same time issuing bills in London at a far higher rate of discount, we have brought so serious an indictment against the Government of the Khedive, that we ought either to substantiate it or to withdraw it. We therefore publish the following extract from the official organ in Egypt:—

"Gouvernorat d'Alexandrie.—Le Gouvernorat d'Alexandrie prévient le public que le Ministère des Finances est disposé à payer des aujourd'hui les Traites payables à Alexandrie au dernier jusqu'au 10 septembre 1875, avec escompte de 5 per cent. Pan, qui sera déduit à partir du jour de la présentation des titres jusqu'à leur échéance. Toute personne désirant escompter ses dits titres pourra s'adresser pour les présenter au bureau du Sedjeteat du susdit Ministère, ou des assignations sur le Gouvernorat d'Alexandrie lui seront délivrées, déduction faite de l'escompte.

"Alexandrie, le 17 Juin 1875."

That since June 17th Treasury bills, at a far greater discount than 5 per cent., have been sold in London is known to every bill-broker in the City. The transaction, as we stated last week, is a most gross and imprudent fraud. It does not, however, surprise us, for we have long been aware that the financial morality of Egypt is, if possible, rather lower than that of Honduras, and that Egyptian Ministers of Finance have very much in common with Don Carlos Gutierrez. We shall doubt whether the financing establishments engaged in floating the accommodation paper of the Khedive might not be indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. It has become too much the habit of financialists to rob investors under the ægis of some foreign government, and this will continue until one of those practitioners gets the bread of affliction and drink the water of affliction in one of Her Majesty's prisons.

To understand Egypt, persons must realise what it is. Its entire cultivable land is about half the area of Ireland, and consists of the Delta, and of a valley of an average width of five miles. The rest is sand, of no value now than the sand at the bottom of the Atlantic. The valley and the Delta constitute a farm, for which the Khedive pays the Sultan 700,000*l.* per annum. The produce of this farm goes—1st, to pay the cost of production; 2ndly, the tributs; 3rdly, the administration, army, &c.; 4thly, the civil list of the Khedive; 5thly, the interest on the debt. As in other Oriental countries, there is hardly any middle class. The Khedive is practically the proprietor of the soil. Its tillers are left with nothing but the barest necessaries to support life; all beyond this finds its way into the Treasury in the form of taxes. Taxation has, therefore, attained its utmost limit. If a debt has been incurred beyond the power of taxation to pay, the country has either to avow itself bankrupt, or to attempt to stave off bankruptcy temporarily by borrowing every year the amount that is required for it to meet its liabilities.

Well and economically administered, this farm might have supported the Khedive in splendour, paid for its administration, and, as the late Lord Dalling, who had losely studied Egyptian finance, once told us, have given a clear net profit of 1,000,000*l.* per annum. But the Khedive could not let well alone. He was surrounded by a number of financing harpies, who were always offering him money on extortionate terms to carry out grand schemes, and he had himself a natural bent for extravagance, which only required encouragement. Much was spent on the Suez Canal, an undertaking which, however advantageous to the commerce of the world, brings in no return to the Treasury. Then railroads were made, not only where they were wanted, but where they were not wanted. Amateur factories, paper-making establishments, sugar refineries, and other unremunerative follies were tried. At the same time palaces were built and furnished with reckless extravagance. At much cost the culture of cotton was substituted for that of wheat, although all political economists pointed out both to the Khedive and to his predecessor that this was a mistake. "The cultivation of cotton," says Mr. M'Culloch, "may have been more immediately profitable to the Pasha; but it is very questionable whether it has been profitable to the country, and the opinion of the best-informed persons seems to be that the cotton plantations will have great difficulty in maintaining themselves on anything like a free system, which never could be the case with its wheat culture." For the last ten years money has been borrowed to meet the annual deficiency and usurious interest. The loan of 1873, for instance, is a 7 per cent. loan. It netted less than 60 per cent. of its nominal amount—say 60 per cent.—the money was, therefore, borrowed at 11½ per cent. Just before this loan the discount on Treasury bills was 22 per cent. These disastrous borrowings have utterly destroyed the country financially, but have enabled intermediaries to grow rich, and the Khedive himself to amass a considerable private fortune. Year after year the deficit grows larger; year after year the Treasury bills, with which it, as well as the interest on the funded debt is met, have to be floated by more and more disreputable tricks and devices. As a last despairing attempt to find some security on which to base a new loan, the Khedive marched his armies into equatorial Africa, in order that his distant conquests might be trumpeted in Europe, as though they were a new mine of wealth. The annexation of Darfur was, we have been told over and over again, to increase the receipts of his budget. This is Mr. M'Culloch's description of the country, and, singularly enough, this eminent geographer does not allude in the glowing terms respecting it which are indulged in by literary gentlemen who receive their inspirations from the Khedive: 'Darfur is an oasis in the Great Sahara. The country is of the most dreary character, without rivers, lakes, or much cultivable land, with a few mountains rising from its sandy plains; the soil consists of bare rock, sand, a small portion of clay, and a still smaller portion of vegetable mould.' To suppose that the annexation of this dreary oasis will benefit the creditors of Egypt, is indeed to believe that an additional value has been given to Consols by the annexation of the Fiji Islands.

But did not the chairman of an Egyptian bank recently ask us to admire the Khedive, because he spent so much in educating his subjects? A reference to the budget of 1873 shows us that he expends exactly one-eleventh of the civil list of himself and of his family in education.

The *Times*, a few days ago, suggested that the Khedive should meet criticism by publishing his exact financial position. He has, before now, published a statement, but the misfortune is that his statements are a tissue of falsehoods. Did he not, in 1873, solemnly pledge himself not to borrow for a term of years? On this promise, coupled with the most reckless expenditure for Stock Exchange purposes, he floated a loan £32,000,000. Not two years have elapsed, and he has put into circulation £20,000,000 of Treasury bills. The cunning of this African Collie is infinite. When he publishes a budget, all expenditure becomes that of a private gentleman residing in Egypt of the name of Ismael; when the publication is over, Ismael becomes the Khedive. In fact, Egypt is the Honduras of the East. So long as it can find dupes to lend it money, it will be able to pay interest on its debt; the moment that its Treasury bills cannot be discounted, interest on the debt will stop with them. At present the price of Egyptian securities is supported by purchases from Alexandria. This means, that an attempt is being made to draw in investors, by creating an impression that numbers of persons consider the price of these securities cheap. This is not the first time that Ismael and Company have attempted to rig the market. The firm often buys with the proceeds of Treasury bills. It will, however, discover that in England, at least, these devices will henceforward fail in their effect. The worst Egyptian security is, no doubt, the loan of 1873, because it is the last. It netted, as we have already stated, about 60; it is, therefore, in reality, considerably above par. Several financing establishments received enormous commissions for taking a number of the bonds, which they still hold, and are most anxious to hand over to investors; whilst the market price is temporarily maintained by the Khedive devoting a portion of the money, which he obtains by the sale of Treasury bills, which are floated by means of the fraudulent trick to which we have called attention, to speculative purchases of bonds. If this does not mean obtaining money and keeping up the price of a security by false pretences, the lessons taught by the Report of the Foreign Loans Committee have been thrown away.—*The World.*

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